JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

O.S.I.L.V. H.S.R.A.L.D.—Every day, (Sunday included-ries I cents per copp.—47 25 per annum—in the Unite-lates. European subscribers, 514 per custum, including

HERALD FOR EUROPE-Every Steam Packet Day Price 64 cents per copy—55 per annum, including post-per, or 83 to exclusive of postage. Subscriptions and ed-crisesements will be received by Messrs. Galignami, Il rue income. Pares: P. L. amenda, it Cornhill, and John wifer, hoadwolfer Hernetto street, Landon. PRESIDENTIAL HERALD-Every Tuesday—One

PRESIDENTIAL HERALL - twery morning at rea-complete the Company of the control of the company of the containing any of the containing a

my right news, solicited from any quarter of the worldand if used unit always be liverally paid for.
NO NOTICE can be taken of anonymus communication. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticited by the name and address of the writer; not necessais to publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.
We amust undertake to return rejected communications.
ALL PAYMENTS to be made in advance.

A MUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. THEATRE. Sangs LENT & Co.'s American their various performances.

ROWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-CHARLOTTE TEMPLE -- BATTLE OF MEXICO-MUSTERIES OF ODDFELLOWSHIP. CHATHAM THEATRE, Chitham street.-Tereli-Money, ARTISTS-VALENTINE AND ORSON. PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE, Chambers street.-THIRRS'

BROAD WAY ODNON, Broadway.—Ventricoquism. Pinging, Garcian Exercises, Odeon Minerrels, Master Juda's Danono.

MECHANI S' HALL, Broadway, near Broome street.— Chesty's dinstrels—Ethiopia's Singing -Burlesque Dan-

ALTAMRA SALOON Broadway, between Spring and Prince, - AMPRALL'S ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, in their various sough, dances &c.

PANORAMA HALL, Broadway, near Houston-Ban-TABERNACLE, Broadway - STRYERMAREISCHE MU-

New York, Tuesday, January 25, 1848. Advertisements received for one insertion

By the telegraph c news in another column, it will be seen that the road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico is not so safe as it was reported to be some time since, and that an American train had been attacked by the guerillas, who, it report be true, succeeded in capturing three hunered mules, and property amounting in value to one hundred thousand dollars, besides killing several American soldiers. This certainly does not savor much of peace. On the other hand, we learn from the same source that a meeting of the friends of education has been called at Matamoras by the Americans, which the Mexicans were invited to attend. This is decidedly a new movement in warfare, and tends to make the war between the United States and Mexico still more anomalous than the London Times represents it. Coupling this with the fact that a meeting was recently called to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and we have an inkling of the probability of our "manifest destiny," principles being carried out before the people of either country are aware of it. At all events it has a squinting that way, or it may be interpreted that our soldiers are much pleased with the climate, soil and senoritas of Mexico, and are desirous of remaining where they are, and carry out the principle of annexation on an individual scale.

Chagres, it appears, has been destroyed totally by fire, the custom house not even escaping the ravages of the conflagration. The loss, in any point of view, is not very great. The population of this place did not exceed five hundred; the houses were all built of sticks, and the climate is as unhealthy as that of almost any part of the

The business in the Senate consisted of the passage of a resolution calling for the correspondence between Mr. Wise and the Brazilian Government; another, for the erection of a monument to Washington; and, a third, for Gen. Taylor's letters to the War Department, on the cuesion took place on a resolution of inquiry as to whether Mexico had any public domain, and, if so, whether she had a right to cede the same to a foreign power in the payment of indemnities. Hannegan's resolution on the annexation of Mexican territory, was postponed. The Ten Regiments Bill was taken up, but informally passed over. In the House, a resolution for the appointment of additional clerks in the Pension Office, gave rise to a sharp debate, during which, if Mr. Johnson speaks by the card, the morals of the present incumbents are sadly on the wane. A discussion on the Pre ident's Annual Message finished up the business of the day.

There was not much business of importance transacted in the Legislature of this State yesterday. A bill was introduced to prohibit banks from trans-coing business in any place but where they are located; and an attempt was made to introduce the Oriskany clause into bank charters, but it failed. Both houses appear to act v-ry independently of the people, and to do just as little as they can, without being subject to the charge of perfect idleness.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania yesterday passed a resolution providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

ERRONEOUS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS .- We gave in our telegraphic intelligence from Washington, yesterday, further rumors about despatches from Mexico, a treaty with that country, the election of Herrera, and that Mr. Trist was sill acting there, under instructions from the American government. This despatch came, not from our special and private correspondent in Washington who has never deceived us, never misrepresented facts, never hazarded mere speculationsbut it came from a general collector of news, employed by the press of New York, in Washington, to transmit intelligence through the telegraph. Had we seen it before publication, it would have been excluded from our columns. The most of the rumors given in it, have been known, for some time past, to be incorrect. Mr. Trist, we have every reason to believe, has not applied for any new powers from his government, and is doing nothing in the way of negotiation. In fact, according to the most credible intelligence, he merely remains in Mexico for the purpose of managing some private affairs of his own, and is not now in the employ of this government. The other rumors are equally erroneous, and were not worthy of being transmitted by the telegraph. It has been our intention, on all occasions, to have nothing transmitted to us by telegraph, from Washington, or elsewhere, that was not important, and something more than mere rumor. In these rumors and reports, the telegraph, of course, has no other responsiblelity than that of transmitting them correctly. All the errors should be attributed to the collectors

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRAZILS .- We are in Rio Grandense, published at Rio Grande, Brazil. The dates are to the 2d December. There is eviously had as late dates from Rio Janeiro, all the local nows has been anticipated.

Presidential Speculations and Movements. Mr. Raymond, one of the editors of the Courier and Enquirer, who is now at Washington, or has been there recently, is giving some views and glimpses of movements in that metrepolis, of some importance as regards the Presidential campaign. Mr. Raymond is an editor of he present age-not of the last. He belongs to anal discovery. It seems he was not very sucthat class of men who think aloud-not of those old drivellers of fifteen or twenty years ago, who never thought at all. In speaking, in one of his letters, of General Taylor and other matters, ne has the following remarks:-

But they think that the great mass of the whig party are entitied to some more definite indication of his political opinions—of his sentiments concerning the war said the general condition of the country at the present time, than he has yet given. And this conviction renders them unwilling to commit themselves at present to his support.

And if there are any here opposed to it, they are either not whigs, or not true friends of General Taylor. His success is put at hazard more by the action of those who call themselves "independents," than by any other party or set of men. If he is nominated as the whig candidate, the administration party will consider themselves doomed, and will make no streauous united, or vigorous opposition; if he is run simply as a third candidate—"independent of parties"—he will peril the successof either party, leaving nothing certain but his own defeat.

"I understand that a mass meeting will soon be held in New York for the formal nomination of Mr Clay. The time is not fixed, but it will be held before the 24nd of February. I think I can state positively, and with entire accuracy, that Mr Clay came to Washington with the fixed determination to withdraw his name from the Freeidential canvass;—and that it is only in consequence of the solicitation of his friends that he has not done so. Senator Crittenden has expressed the opinion publicly, on more than one occasion lately, that General Taylor should be nominated by the whigs it seems to me clear that the national convention should be held at as late a day as possible. One strong and sufficient reason is, that the greatest issues of the canvass are, in my judgment, yet to be made. The leaders of the locofocos are preparing the programme which the whige will have to meet. Letters from Gen Worth and Secretary Walter, and perhaps from Mr. Dallae, are yet to come. Is atted my bellef, in a letter a few days since, that the people in 1851 would be required to vote on the annexation of the whole of Mexico. I have now no doubt that this will form the great, controlling and commanding issue in 1845 "

We think it highly probable that the issue Mr. Raymond alludes to-the annexation of the whole of Mexico-will be the question in the next Presidential canvass. We are rapidly approaching that point, and it will develope itself much more fully as we approach the great meetings to be held in this city within the next six weeks or two months. At these meetings a great many new questions may be brought up, and we have reason to believe that a resolution for the annexation of the whole of Mexico, will be offered at the great democratic meeting at Tammany Hall, next Saturday-whether it will be concurred in by the meeting or not, we don't know.

Another curious idea put forth 18, that a fresh meeting is to be held in this city for the nomination of Mr. Clay. If this should turn out to be true, it will be forced on the friends of Mr. Clay by the popular assemblages that have placed General Taylor before the country in almost every State of the Union, and which will begin in other parts of the country next month. All these movements of a popular character tend to destroy the efficacy of a national convention, and, so far, we are glad of it. Mr. Raymond seems to think that the mass of the whig party are anxious to receive from General Taylor a more distinct indication of his political opinions. What is the meaning of this? They want another letter from General Taylor. -We trust he will pay no attention to these men, and that he will write no more letters. Such a correspondence is intended merely as a mode of committing him to a particular clique of the whig party, and through that opening to make it the channel of all future applications for office. For instance : it has been very properly observed that in the approaching great meeting on the twenty-second of February next, certain clique in Wall street has called the whigs together to support General Taylor, without reference to others belonging to other parties. This movement is very well understood here; and now, when it is coupled with numbers of those who call themselves independent, and without distinction of party, it assumes a character much more reprehensible. If any particular clique, pipe laying or otherwise, want to know more distinctly the opinions of General Taylor, and wish that he should communicate to them confidentially, or for publication, those opinions, it is only wanted to open a private vein

the country. If there are any cliques that will not support him without this, let them abandon him. General Taylor's best friends, and his highest success, will grow out of independence of character and independence of position, which will give him the support of all independent men throughout the country. If they do not succeed at the Presidential election, in spite of whig conventions and caucuses, there is nothing that can prevent them from succeeding at the second SINGULAR SUICIDE-HORACE WELLS, THE DIS-COVERER OF ETHER -We give, in our "City Intelligence," an account of the most singular suicide which probably ever took place in this city, -that of Dr. Horace Wells, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut-the same individual who made the original discovery of ether, or chloroform, and of its successful application in surgery or dentistry. The history of this singular af-

fair, as given in our columns, with the particulars

heretofore related, will strike everybody as

being more strange even than fiction, while, at

the same time, it will strike every one with as-

to reach influence to be used in the distribution

of offices in the event of his election. We trust,

tion to any parties from any quarter, whig or

otherwise, who want him to write more letters

concerning the war or the general condition of

tonishment and sorrow. The whole affair is almost incomprehensible. The ingenious discoverer of the powers of this extraordinary substance, in its application to surgery, has himself fallen a victim to his own discovery. he only rational conclusion, after reading the account of this suicide, and of the steps which led to it, seems to be that Dr. Wells has been in he habit of producing intoxication in himself by the habitual use of ether, or chloroform. Under one of the paroxysms produced by the intemperate use of this powerful agent, it seems he sallied forth into Broadway, where he committed the pranks upon some unfortunate females at night, which led to his arrest by the police, causing a great noise to be made in the public prints. For the purpose of drowning the consequences of this exposure, and not being able to meet the issue of his strange acts, Dr. Wells deliberately goes to work and commits suicide, using his own medicine to de-

stroy the sensation of pain in the act. What a melancholy termination to a singularly eventful and interesting life! Last winter we saw Dr. Wells in Paris, in high spirits, full of gaiety and delight, and in the midst of gay society. He went there in order to prosecute his claims before the French Institute for the reward publicly offered to the discoverer of any new and important fact or agent in medical practice. Mr. or Dr. Wells, as he was indifferently called, was a native of Hartford, Conn., or its neighborhood, where he has left a wife and child, to mourn his loss and sympathise over his misfortune. Accident led him to of news for the journals, at the several ends of the discovery of the virtues of this liquid, when applied to surgical cases; and it is said he first made the discovery on his own person. Proreceipt of files, a handsomely printed paper, of O | ceeding to Boston, he made the revelation there of his discovery to individuals who repudiated and laughed at his mystery, as a thing of no mono news of any kind in them, and as we have ment. In about a year afterwards, however, the persons who had received the first intimation of

their opinions; and bringing it out as a great and valuable agent in surgery, they sent missions to Europe, for the purpose of claiming the rewards given by certain scientific bodies there to such discoveries. The publicity of these steps led Dr. Wells to visit Paris and London last winter, for the purpose of establishing his claim to the origicessful in his pursuit, owing to the superior influence of those persons who had taken the discovery out of his hands, and had arrived in Paris before him. Foiled in his object in Europe, he returned to this city, and pursued here his ordinary avocations, until this unhappy event occur red, which caused him to figure in our police reports, and now to be the subject of the melancholy history related in our paper this day.

Thus has he fallen a victim to his own medicine, like Phalaris of old, who perished in the way he had invented for others to die, and like Dr. Guillotin, the inventor of an instrument of death which put a period to his own life. This singular tragedy will make the public pause in relation to the virtues and utility of these dangerous substances, in their application to the human sys tem.

The Post Office Advertising... The Herald and the Tribune

Our amiable and philosophical contemporaries of the Tribune, have at last screwed up their courage to the sticking point, and absolutely come out and confessed the corn-acknowledged the corn-admitted the corn-with some wry faces, to be sure, and the distribution of a little dirty water, to make it as disagreeable as possible Here is their reply and acknowledgment, and their dread that the circulation of the Herald is far beyond that which the Tribune ever claimed,

or any other journal in this city :-

or any other journal in this city:—

The Herald puts forth a bullying offer to bet \$300 that its circulation exceeds that of the Tribune, as though this had been a matter in controversy between us. Not so, however. We know nothing of the sirculation of the Herald, and have said mothing. Judging only from observation of its columns, and its studied pandering to depraved tastes and vicious inclinations, its careful avoidance of giving offence to any popular vice or profitable corruption—as is strikingly evinced in the character of a large portion of its "advertisements new every day"—we presume the Herald is quite liberally patronized, and have, of course, intimated nothing to the contrary. Only when that paper saw fit to essert the wholesale untruth that our circulation had been rapidly decreasing for years, and was now much smeller than formerly, and the Courier & Erquirer came to its ald in an oblique endorsement of the calumny, were we tempted at all to notice its bluster about our relative patronage and the Post Office advertising.

As to the weekly lists of letters unclaimed at our City Post Office, they were awarded to us in obedience to law, and upon due proof that the Tribune was one of the two journals having the largest circulation within the city of New York. The Herald, on that occasion, after a month of preparatory Pluster, refused to put in the crawled off under a cloud of dust kicked up with regard to its general circulation, on which basis the Christian Advected and Journal might have taken the job away from both of us. That was some two or three years since; two other journals had then a city circulation, but crawled off under a cloud of dust kicked up with regard to the paramals had then a city circulation but of the paramals had then a city circulation within because and Journal might have taken the Job away from both of us. That was some two or three years since; two other journals had then a city circulation of the day private business, and seek mone if a new scrutury is ordered, we only ask

Now is not this a dirty plate of soup for a Christian, moral, pious, philosophical, social, Fourierite organ-of every thing that is decent and every thing reputable—to hand to its contemporary across the street? We put forth an offer to bet, not in the way of bullying, but in the way of benevolence, for charitable purposes. If we lost the bet, we were willing to give it in charity. If ever gambling or betting were permissible, it ought to be in such a case; and it argues little for the practical benevolence of the Tribune, and its pretensions to those sentiments, when, at this season of the year, it refuses to accept a bet of three hundred dollars for the benefit of the poor.

But of this enough. The Tribune says it knows nothing of the circulation of the Herald, and has said nothing; but from our pandering to the depraved tastes and vicious inclinations of the public, it thinks our circulation is far shead of that of other papers, and therefore the Postmaster General will be compelled in due course of law, to take the advertisements from that

journal and give them to us. It is certainly very amusing in the philosophers of the Tribune, to compare their morality, their regard for religion, or any thing touching on public or private virtue, by way of injurious comparison to the Herald or its conductor. We have lived thirty years in the principal cities of this country; and as an individual, we are ready at any time to enter into a scrutiny, and compare private moral character with Mr. Greeley, Mr. Mc-Elrath, or any other man in this or any other community. In the management of our journal, we are equally ready to enter into a similar comparison. We have never advocated or supported socialism, the next step to infidelity, folly, demoralization, and licentiousness of the worst kind. We have never advocated anti-rentism, that atrocious system of legalized plunder, depriving a man of his property by popular agitation and popular outbreak. It is true we do not make so much fuss about temperance lectures, and temperance humbug, and temperance meetings, as Mr. Greeley of the Tribune doe We have never believed that this country is given to intemperance to the same degree that the poor Irish in Ireland are, from certain causes which exist there, but do not here. We have always been in favor of temperance, in both eating and drinking, as much so as any man in this community, either Mr. Greeley or any person else. Then, as to the character of our advertisements. The man must have a degree of hardihood equal to that of Jack Sheppard himself, who, with all kinds of quack advertisements in its columnsabout "dyspepsia" and the "piles," "syrup of Naptha, the only cure for consumption," "liverwort and tar." "compound syrup for nervous debility," calomel, and all sorts of medicines and disorders, scattered through its columns-the man who can talk about ours, has a degree of impudence harder than brass, yea, even than

steel itself. Thus, it will appear that the only objections put forth by our contemporary, are merely wilful falsehoods, exaggerations, hypocritical pretences to superior sanctity and temperance, not one of which is founded on truth; whilst the only tangible point, on which the whole matter rests-the comparative circulation of the two journals, he dare not touch, and respecting it, contesses ignorance. If the Postmaster General orders a new scrutiny-and we shall insist on it-there can be no doubt of the fact that will be developed; and that is, that the circulation of the Herald, in the city of New York alone, without taking into account its circulation in other large cities, and throughout the country and the civilized world -the circulation in the city of New York alone, is more than double that of the Tribune in the same circumference. And furthermore, there can be no doubt of the general fact-and probably that was meant by the Courier & Enquirer that the circulation of the Tribune at this day, taking into consideration the increase of population and business of the city and country-that the circulation of the Tribune has actually diminished, in-

stead of increasing, during the last two years. We again offer the bet, not as a bullying offer but as a benevolent offer, of \$300, to the Tribune Will it take it? We shall also proceed with our affidavits, and place the Postmaster General in his proper position.

Mail Fai'ures.
The Southern mail failed at Petersburg, Va. Jan. 23
Lastern letter "Cincinnati, Jan. 18 and 19
Lastern letter "Partly Mobile. Jan. 14
Most Orleans, "16 the mysterious power of ether, happened to change

SHIP-BUILDING IN NEW YORK-EMIGRATION. The rapid growth of this important branch of trade, for the last few years, in particular, in this city, must be a source of deep satisfaction to our numerous merchants and traders. A run up the Est River, from Peck-slip to Williamsburgh, will afford the citizens an opportunity of witnessing the great activity that prevails in this department of trade. The stocks in the different yards are all in active requisition, and several new ships and steamers are being finished for the spring business, destined for several owners, both in New York and elsewhere. The anticipated increase of immigration from Europe as well as the increase of trade in general, from our new relations with England, the entire European continent, have given an impulse to this branch of trade which is calculated to raise it even higher than it is. The proverbial beauty of model, sailing qualities, and general capabili ties, of our American liners and ships, for navigating the Atlantic, have long gained a character for our ship builders in Europe, so as to entitle them to the highest rank in this line throughout the universe; and every American, or foreigner, Orleans from Vera Cruz, with dates from the will look with pride and pleasure on the enterprizing spirit thus displayed to facilitate our intercourse with the oppressed masses in the old world, who are panting for an opportunity to escape the doom that old monarchical misrule has fixed for them, viz.: starvation or perpetual slavery. The awful calamities of the past year, with no brighter hopes of amelioration for the future, together with the con. dition of the suffering millions, particularly in Ireland, have aroused public feeling in all quardred, and others at two hundred and fifty. ters, and the panic-stricken poor, with many of the better classes, have signified their intenthree hundred pack mules, and \$100,000 worth tions to emigrate this season to America. It is, therefore, evident that emigration will bewho had charge of the property, were killed or captured. Lieut. Walker immediately started in come even a more important branch of trade than it hitherto has been; hence the activity in pursuit, with strong reinforcements. the ship-yards, in preparing new craft for ocean, lake and river navigation. In connexion with this subject, we may refer to the proposed emigration law now before the Legislature, which proposes to vest additional powers in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners now located in this city. We have heard many objections urged against some of the sections of this new bill, on the ground that they would be calculated to invest with an almost arbitrary power, this

body now in office. One of the objects sought by the adoption of the new constitution was to place power and patronage in the hands of the people, or, in other words, to decentralize the appointing power, as in the case of our judges, who are now elected; and we have no doubt but this principle will extend itself to most of the appointments for public officers under the new constitution. Yet one of the first acts of the newly-appointed Legislature, under the new constitution, was to take from the Common Council and the Board of Health, who were elected by the people, a power which they had exercised for a long series of years, on the subject of emigration and the control of the hospitals on Staten Island, and to invest this power in the Board of Commissioners who are appointed by the Legislature, and who are totally irresponsible to the people.

The new proposed bill, should it pass in its present shape, will place at the disposal of these commissioners, an additional power, which could be wielded by the politicians with dangerous effect. Let us but look at the first two sections of this proposed law :-

Sec. 1. Authorises the commissioners of emigration to lease or furchase docks for the exclusive use of emigrants, and to license steamboate and lighters for conveying emigrants to the eity.

Sec 2. Makes it the duty of shipmasters, owners and consignees of emigrant ships, to cause the emigrants and their baggage to be landed on such piers, either directly from the ship, or by means of such lighters or steamboats, under the penalty of \$100 for neglect.

What are amount of partners are would not this

What an amount of patronage would not this throw into the hands of these commissioners! We would have more official jobbing carried on by the hiring and licensing of lighters, steamboats, wharves, &c., &c., than now attaches to the Corporation itself. In fact, the whole would be turned into a Corporation job. The other sections of the bill, which propose to put a check upon the frauds practised on emigrants, are all very good. We shall watch the progress of this new bill with some interest, and trust to see it modified to such an extent, before it becomes the law, as to meet the exigencies that have called it forth, and suit the wishes of our citizens in

Meanwhile, we cordially wish every prosperity to the rapidly rising ship-building trade in our great commercial metropolis.

NEWS FROM HAVANA .- By the brig Augusta, from Havana, we are in receipt of files of the Diario de la Marina, up to the 8th inst.

The Italian Opera company (the same that are shortly expected here) had been performing "I Lombardi,"with much succes, though on a subsequent performance the critics say their former triumphs had made them careless, and they accordingly give them a piece of their mind. They salve it over, however, by stating that they believe the company, with due attention, is capable

of doing every thing well and perfectly. A case of aneurism of the axillary artery, a formidable affair, which it seems requires the ligature of the? subclavian artery to remedy, constituting one of the capital operations in surgery, had occurred in the Havana hospital, and all the surgeons in the place were in a state of excitement, as such a serious operation had not

been performed in Havana for very many years. Reviews and marches of the troops on the island, in full war equipment, &c., seem to be much practised now-a-days. We noticed one a few days ago, as having taken place at Puerto Principe. The entire garrison of Havana, inantry, cavalry and artillery, were reviewed, fnd took quite a long march on the 4th inst.

Rubini was daily expected at Havana, and great preparations were making among the musical people, to receive him according to his merits.

Easy Investigence.

Circuit Court Jan 24—Before Judge Morse—John L. Schrage et al. vs. John M. James et al.—This was an action to recover the balance of a promissory note, made and endorsed by defendant; the amount claimed to be due was \$1,309 17. The defence set up was, that the defendant James, together with furd & Allerton, the two endorsers, gave the note in suit, with others, in the purchase from one Crawford of \$160,000 of the stock of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Maryland; that they were also to have to their credit a sum of \$19,000 on the books of the bank, and that they were to establish an office here to redeem the notes of the bank; that this proceeding was void under the revised statute—and that no consideration was given for the note, the bank turning out to be worthless. The plaintiff then proved that the note was taken by a Mr. Burger, in the course of trade, and by him negotiated to the plaintiff on the purchase of a quantity of phosphorus; and also, that neither Burger or plaintiff had any notice of the proceedings between defendants and the Farmers' and Millers' Bank.

The Judge charged that all the facts were proved on behalf of the plaintiff, and prima facis, he is entitled to recover, unless defendant has made out a good defence. The defence is that this note was originally given to enable defendant to violate the statutes of this State. I have only to remark in relation to this, that there are cases where a party may legally raise that defence, as where he raises it against a person that joins with him to defeat the laws. There it is proper that he was a party to the fraud, should not be a gainer by it; but where a party sets up his own illegal act against a hene jide helder of commercial paper, it ought to be clearly shown that he knew at the time all the transactions relating to the security he was about to take. The restraining law of this State does not permit persons to go into the business of banking in this State, but it does not prevent men from owning the stocks of other Stat

COURT CALENDAR, This Day.—Circuit Court—8, 16, 44, 37, 64, 20, 9, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 60, 2 Common Picas—Part 1st.—65, 19, 69, 71, 73, 79, 91, 87, 89.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. The Train for the Capital Attacked. Over \$100,000 worth of Property earried off.

Serious Fire in New Grenada.

&c. &c. &c.

From Vera Cruz.

The overland express has arrived with two

days later news, bringing news from New Or-

leans to the 18th inst., and from Mobile to the

19th. The ship Tahmaroo had reached New

latter city to the 8th inst., being tour days later

By this arrival, we learn that part of the last

train which had left for the capital, was attacked

by guerillas, while the Santa Fe regiment of

mounted riflemen, under Lieut. Walker, were

scattered off some seven miles from the main

Different versions of the matter are given

some estimating the guerilla force at four hun-

The guerillas are reported to have captured

of property. Ten Americans out of the thirty

From the Brazos.

The schooner L. S Scranton had arrived,

A notice calling a meeting of the friends of

education at Matamoras, had been issued by the

Americans. The Mexicans were invited to at-

tend, and to take the lead in the arrangements.

Colonel Davenport left Matamoras on the 8th.

on a tour of inspection to the mouth of the river.

When that \$90,000 in specie arrived at the

Brazos, consigned to S. C. Hatzel, ex-U. S. Con-

sul, he was allowed to take it on giving a "pro-

mise to pay on demand," for the amount of the

duties, some seven thousand dollars. On the

demand being made for payment, he refused to

pay, or say where the silver was, and Mr. Chap-

man, the present collector, forced his doors,

found the silver, and placed a sentinel over it,

not to be withdrawn until the duties were paid.

From Kingston, Jamaica.

The bark Aften arrived at New Orleans on the

17th, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th inst.,

bringing Midshipman Wilson, of the Navy, as

It is reported by Mid. Wilson that on the lat

inst., the city of Chagres, New Grenada, was en-

tirely destroyed by fire. The custom-house,

containing much valuable property, was included

Major General Lambert Commaur, Comman-

der-in-chief of the British forces on the island of

Jamaica, died at Kingston on the 4th inst., aged

66 years. His remains were buried the same

The death of Paymaster Lieutenant Minor, of

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, this morning resumed the

case of Governor Dorr-Mr. Hallet, of Boston,

Pennsylvania Legislature.

We learn from Harrisburg, that the Senate,

this morning, passed the bill appropriating money

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

TEXAS SENATOR.

General Houston, re-elected Senator from Texas, was

PETITIONS

Mr. Wenster presented several petitions:—
First, from Robert G. Shaw and others, of Bosto

complaining of the unjust operation of the eighth sec

tion of the tariff act of 1646, relative to the imposition

Second, from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, com

plaining of the present rate of postages.

Third and fourth, from Middlesex and from the lay

men of the Unitarian persuasion at Bellericks, praying

Mr. Bearies presented a petition praying the ap-continent of a tribunal for settling international dis-

Mr. Dickinson presented the petition of citisens

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

MR. WISE AND THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Washington Monument, on a site to be selected on the

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN OF MEXICO.

Mr. Baldwin's resolutions, calling on the President for information as to the existence of any public domain

in Mexico, and the power of the Mexican government

to sede any portion of the same to a foreign government

Mr. HANNEGAN requested explanation as to the object

Mr. BALDWIN explained that the President having in

formed Congress, in his annual message, that the Repub-lic of Mexico had no other means of indemnifying our

eitizens but by the cession of her territory, the object of

the resolutions was to ascertain the grounds on which

the President founded the expectation of obtaining Mex-

loan territory as indemnity. Mr. B. regarded the power

of the Mexican government to cede any portion of her States as doubtful, which power was not conferred by

Mr. HANNEGAN maintained that as Mexico was not

republic, but nothing more nor less than an anarchy, we

had a right to take by cession any portion of her territe.

ry. Whether Mexico had the power to cede was not the question for us, but her, to decide. As to our own prac-

tice, we had asserted that the disputed North Eastern

Boundary belonged to us. Yet we ceded away a part .-

Our Executive had decided that the whole of Oregon

was ours, and yet we had given up two-thirds. Some

further explanations took place, between Mr. Baldwin

and Mr. Hannegan, when, on motion of the latter, the

resolutions were laid on the table, by a vote of 28 to 22.

A message was received from the President, covering

PRESIDENT'S MASSAGE.

her constitution, nor by the laws of nations.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, the Senate then took up

Mr. BERRIEN's resolution calling for copies of letters

New York, for a reduction in the rates of postage.

ified and took his seat.

for the State interest due February and August.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1848.

Senate. Washington, Jan. 24, 1848.

There was no news from California.

bearer of despatches.

in the conflagration.

day, with military honors.

the Artillery, is confirmed.

arguing for plaintiffs.

the restoration of peace.

and the Brazilian government.

public grounds.

were taken up.

having left the Brazos on the 11th inst.

than hitherto received.

body.

House of Representatives.

Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, was qualified, and took is seat. CLERES FOR THE PENSION OFFICE. Mr. Cooks, of Tennessee, moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution to discharge the committee of the whole from further consideration LATER FROM THE BRAZOS. NEWS FROM KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

of the joint resolution, authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to appoint temperarily twenty-five additional clerks, and appropriating \$7968 for that purpose. The rules were suspended, when Mr. Cooke moved to amend the resolution, by striking out the amount of appropria

oversy in early stages of discussion. It was the

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The bill to re-organise the General Land Office, which had been carried in the House, pars d the Senate.

Mr. Cons, of Georgia, opposed giving the power of appointment to the Commissioners of Pensions, as an interference with a right which should belong exclusively to the head of the War Department.

Mr. Johnson opposed the appointment of additional clerks, and advocated increased hours of labor by the clerks already employed in the department, many of whom have little labor to perform save writing puffs to promote the interest of particular individuals, and walk Pennsylvania Avenue, pencil in hand, collecting materials to forestall public opinion. The time of many others Mr. J contended, was spent in pistol galleries, billiard rooms, fare banks and oyster cellars, and one might even find these miserable office-holding lazaroni inmates of

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. McKay also opposed giving the appointment to the Commissioner of Pensions and the latter moved a postponement until Monday next.

Mr. Cooke expressed himself surprised at the opposition of the other side, which showed with what tenacity they held on the spoils of office. He replied to Mr. Johnson, that he had no knowledge as to the truth of the charges made, as he did not visit such places; but he presumed his colleague spoke from personal observation

The subject was postponed until Monday. PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MYSSAGE.

Mr. Boyn submitted a resolution to close the debate in the committee of the Whole on the President's an-

nual message, at three o'clock, this day. Mr VINTON moved to amend the resolution, by making two o'clock on Wednesday next.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. VINTON, the Committee of the Whole on the Union, J. R Isgersoil in the chair, resumed consideration of the Annual Message. Mr. Barnow, of Tennessee, addr-seed the committee in opposition to the administration and the Executive s

prerogative of the subjugation of Mexico, or acquisition of territory by conquest or violence. He said he would vote for the necessary supplies to carry on the war, but preferred volunteers to regulars.

Mr. FEATNERSTON, of Mississippi, replied, defending

the war, and measures and general policy of the admin

Mr Drawn, of Connecticut, followed in opposition to the administration, and answered several speeches on the other side of the question, relative to the Texan

The Committee rose, and on motion of Mr. Steven the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1849.

MAINTENANCE OF THE CANALS. Mr. Fuller reported the House bill making appropria-tions for the maintenance of the causis, &c. It was made a special order for to-day.

Mr. Cornwall presented the unanimous report of the Railway Committee against the general railway bill, and in favor of the bill to incorporate the Albany and Cohoes Railway Company REGULATING THE BANKS.

Mr. Ayrault brought in a bill confining the business of banks to the places where they are located.

Mr. FLOVD offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Judiciary Committee make a report of what le-gal notices may be dispensed with, and which ought to be published in the country newspapers. SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE CANALS.

The bill making appropriation for the maintenance and superintendence of the canals, was read and passed Several unimportant bills passed through committee.

Mr. FLOYD, on motion to agree to rules of the Senate, moved that executive business be transacted in open session. Lost, 15 to 9. Adjourned.

Assembly. ASSESSMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Brack presented the proceedings of a meeting in the 12th ward of the city of New York, against the bill in relation to the assessment of that city. TAXES IN PLUSHING. Mr. WESSEL S. SMITH reported a bill to extend the

time for the collection of taxes in the town of Flushing. Mr. PECE presented a resolution of enquiry prope he abolition of the office of Coroner, and authorisis

Justices of the Peace to perform the duties of that officer. VENTILATING THE CAPITOL A bill to ventilate the Capitol was passed in committee

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE MURACE BIVER

Mr. CHARLOCK brought in a bill for building a bridge across the Hudson river at Albany. THE MANUPACTURING BILL.

A debate on the Manufacturing Bill was resumed in ommittee. A motion to make trustees severally responsible who declare or pay dividends after the insolvency of the company, was lost, only sixteen members rising in its favor. One amendment was adopted, making trustees liable if they declare a dividend which will impair the capital of the company.

Mr. WILLETT offered an amendment, making the stock holders personally responsible to all creditors. Lost, only ten rising in its favor. Mr. Myzas then moved to incorporate the Oriskany

or despatches written by General Taylor on the subject of a military line of occupation, referred to in a report from the Secretary of War, was taken up and adopted. elause, but the committee rose and reported progress Mr. Huntes submitted a resolution, which was agreed before taking the question. to, calling for certain correspondence between Mr. Wise

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17 .- Cotton active: prices buoyant. Sugar-Stock increasing. Flour-Market fairly and finally broken down; Illinois is quoted at \$6 10 and passed the resolution authorizing the erection of the and choice Ohio \$6 25. Molarses has a downward ten dency Freights—Several new engagements. Exchange in fair demand at previous rates. ALBANY, Jan. 24 .- In the flour market to day there

was nothing done beyond supplying the ordinary demands of the retail trade. Sales of barley were made at \$1 cents; yye at 75 cents; cats at 40 a 41; and corn at 64 a 55. Pork, in the hog, sold at \$6.25 for good lots, but the receipts were light. Whiskey is selling at 25 cents. Teams are coming in from the country, forty miles distant, with produce.

BUFFALO, Jan 24, 1848 .- Flour-The market continues duil, and we have only to notice sales of 500 bbls , inclu-d ng good qualities of this State and Ohio, at \$4 75 a \$5. continued dull, with a downward tendency in prices We continue to quote western mixed at at 800 Wheat—The market was inactive, at 98c, for Wisconsin and at 166c, for good Ohio. Nothing of importance to report in provisions. High wines, ne change.

Shipping Intelligence.

New Onleans Jan is—are ships Niagara, Russell New York; Oswego, lugersoll. do; at Charles, (new) Segory, do; Memph s, Sunker, do. Cld bark Salhalla, Philadelphia. WILMINGTON, NC. Jan 22—The achr White Oak, from Boston, on coming into port, assuck on the bar, which caused her to leak so badly as to render it necessary to run her ashore.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The tollowing has been sent us for insertion; and as it is an important office, with a prospect of steady employment to the agent, and an immediate necessity for his services, we give it this conspicuous insertion:—

WANTED—An enterprising Yankee, to act as agent at Halifax, N. S., for sapplying the French and American steamers with coal, and the French with sugar, on their voyages from Europe to America. He must be able to whittle sticks, drives bargain, and parlex-vous to the Crapos. As good wages and permanent employment will be given, he must devote his whole time to his business, and sleep with one eye open, especially in foggy weather. Apply on the prem ses.

FROM Sr. Domingo -The schooner Huron, Capt. Hancock, arrived yesterday from Mira-goane, with accounts to the 1st last. Capt. H. sates that when troops were marching from the French portion of the island to repel an expected attack or invasion from the Spanish part, but no very serious consequence was expected from these movements. The President is not popular, and trouble was acticipated from some of his arbi-

THE NEW YORK HERALD.—A late number of this journal, the circulation of which, we presume is more widely extended than that of any other in the United States, contained nearly ten columns of mater telegraphed from various points of the Union. This is an instance of newspaper enterprise, without, perhaps, a parallel in this country.—Cincinness Chronicle,

Foote, explained on certain points, which had been in Jan. 18.

The buildings of the gas works of Wilmington, Del were destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning.

reply to the resolution, asking for Gen Scott's corresondence, concerning the forced contributions from EXPLOSION OF STRAM BOILERS. Mr. WESTCOTT submitted a resolution, calling on the

Commissioners of Patents for information on the subject explosions of steam boilers.

Mr. Hannegan's resolution asserting the right of the United States to annex Mexico, being a special order, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Hannegan was postponed to the second Monday of February.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL. Mr. CLARKE was entitled to the floor. Meanra Butler, Jefferson Davie, Clayton, Sevier, and